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# FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS



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## FEATURE ARTICLE

TOBACCO IMPORT DUTIES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

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MISS R. B. CAVEN  
FOREIGN AGR'L SERVICE  
BUREAU OF AGR'L ECONOMICS  
F. C. R. C.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE OFFICES ABROAD

<u>Location</u>	<u>Territory covered</u>
London	United Kingdom
Berlin	Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria
Belgrade	Danube Basin
Marseille	Mediterranean Basin
Shanghai	China and Japan
Buenos Aires	Argentina and contiguous countries
Pretoria	South Africa
Sydney	Australia and New Zealand

In addition the Bureau maintains the following commodity specialists abroad

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Headquarters</u>	<u>Territory covered</u>
Cotton	Kobe	Japan
Cotton	Cairo	Egypt and Sudan
Cotton	Havre	Europe
Fruit	London	Europe
Tobacco	Berlin	Europe

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## L A T E C A B L E S

As result agreement Australian Commonwealth and States, legislation has been introduced Australian parliament providing for government loan 6 million Australian pounds (\$22,483,320) for the purpose of paying bounty 6 pence (9.33 cents) per bushel to farmers on the wheat exported from year 1930-31 crop and making loans to farmers in case of need for planting new crop. Estimated requirements for bounty are 3-1/2 million pounds (\$13,115,219) and for loans 2-1/2 million pounds (\$9,368,013). Some doubt in Australian circles of ability government to raise or borrow funds. Planting season near and doubt expressed of any government aid available in time assist farmers or influence acreage. (Agricultural Commissioner Paxton, Sydney, March 10. Conversions made current exchange rate.)

India second estimate 1931 wheat acreage, 31,004,000 acres, 4 per cent above second estimate last year. First estimate 1931 was 30,364,000 acres, reported January 29, 1931. Final estimate for 1930 was 31,352,000 acres. (Director of Statistics, Calcutta, March 12.)

Tientsin wheat flour business, both local and import, continued slow during February. Chinese new year holidays (February 17 and following days), together with feeling that downward trend of silver had reached bottom, largely accounted for quiet market situation. Supplies of flour afloat between United States and Tientsin are reported large and local stocks heavy. Inland waterways will be ice free during March and local flour mills then able to obtain additional supplies native wheat. As far as can be ascertained, no buying orders placed with American mills during February.

Arrivals wheat flour Tientsin February from United States amounted to 10,000 barrels; Canada, none; Japan, 40,000 barrels; Shanghai, 92,500, total of 142,500 barrels. Clearances through customs from abroad, not including Shanghai, totaled 75,750 barrels for February. Local mill production same month 111,250 barrels. Stocks foreign and Shanghai flour at Tientsin at the end of February 425,000 barrels. (Consul General Gauss, Tientsin, March 9.)

Almond prices raised Sicily result storm damage February 21 to 23. Smaller price increases also Italian mainland and Spain. Those areas undoubtedly damaged somewhat but only coastal trees were blooming. Some uprooting in higher areas. Sicily growers generally holding available stocks when able anticipating higher prices. Stocks Sicily and mainland probably considerably above this time last year. Stocks Spain probably slightly under or equal last year. (Agricultural Commissioner Nielsen, Marseille, March 11.)

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## BREAD GRAINS

Foreign crop conditions

Crop conditions in Italy were reported on March 5 as being satisfactory on the whole, according to a cable of that date from Agricultural Attaché Steere at Berlin. In France, the weather was unsettled during that week and there was continued difficulty in getting field work done. Grain procurings in Russia by the middle of February were reported to have reached 93 per cent of the yearly plan. The condition of wheat in Egypt on March 1 was reported at about the average of the past 10 years.

Rumanian winter wheat situation

Rumanian winter wheat plantings for the 1931 harvest are now estimated at 6,162,000 acres, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture, dated March 6. That figure indicates a further upward revision from that reported a month ago by the Institute. It is, however, a reduction of around 10 per cent from the acreage reported as of the corresponding date a year ago. Rumania usually sows about 90 per cent of the total wheat area in the fall. The crop was reported by Mr. Steere as being in good condition on March 1. The winter has been mild, with frequent precipitation. Though last year's wheat crop was a record one for the post-war period, it was primarily the result of high yields rather than increased acreage; in fact, the total acreage harvested was about average.

Trade estimates of surplus stocks available for exports at the end of January showed little change from the first of the month, according to Agriculture Attaché Michael at Belgrade. A wide range in figures continues to be reported. Some of the most optimistic estimates appear to be largely based on last year's record production, while more conservative observers point out that increased production in Rumania is usually followed by increased domestic disappearance. No appreciable acreage changes have been reported recently in the other Danubian countries; that is, in Bulgaria, Hungary and Yugoslavia. See "Foreign Crops and Markets" for February 2, page 129.

Movement to marketUnited States

Exports of wheat including flour from the United States, July 1, 1930, to February 28, 1931, were somewhat less than the amount moved for the same period a year earlier. Exports for the week ended February 28, 1931, showed an increase of 334,000 bushels over those of the previous week and 265,000 bushels more than was exported during the week ended February 15, 1931. Imports of Canadian wheat for milling in bond

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were much smaller than in the preceding week and also under those of a year ago.

United States foreign trade in wheat including wheat flour,  
July 1 to February 28, 1929-30 and 1930-31 a/

Item	July 1, 1929 to Mar. 1, 1930	July 1, 1930 to Feb. 28, 1931	Week ended			
			March 1, 1930	Feb. 14 1931	Feb. 21, 1931	Feb. 28, 1931
	<u>Thousands bushels</u>	<u>Thousands bushels</u>	<u>Thousands bushels</u>	<u>Thousands bushels</u>	<u>Thousands bushels</u>	<u>Thousands bushels</u>
Exports, domestic b/	114,160	96,302	1,871	577	508	842
Imports, from Canada c/	6,789	13,796	248	299	542	157
Net exports .....	107,371	82,506	1,623	278	-34	685

Compiled from weekly reports published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Preliminary. b/ Includes flour milled from imported wheat. c/ Includes wheat imported for milling in bond and export.

Stocks of wheat on farms in the United States on March 1 are estimated to have been 160,282,000 bushels. That figure was about 23.4 per cent larger than the estimated stocks as of March 1, 1930, and about 28 per cent above the average of that date for the years, 1925-1929. The March 1, 1931, stocks represented 18.8 per cent of the production of 1930. This is the highest percentage of the previous year's crop remaining on farms as of that date since 1921, when 26.1 per cent of the crop remained on farms. A year ago the percentage was 16.0 per cent and 2 years ago, 16.5 per cent. The 10-year average was 17.0 per cent. See table, page .

Canada

Stocks of wheat in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on February 27, 1931 were 152,209,000 bushels compared with 150,731,000 bushels on that date a year earlier. Receipts of wheat at Fort William and Port Arthur from August 1, 1930, to February 27, 1931, were 125,847,000 bushels compared with 86,785,000 bushels a year ago. Shipments were 116,375,000 bushels compared with 82,355,000 bushels for the same period during the preceding year. Receipts at Vancouver during the season to February 27 were 51,609,000 bushels and shipments were 46,053,000 bushels.

Foreign market conditionsEurope

In general European markets were mostly quiet during the week ended March 5 with moderate buying and prices practically unchanged, states Mr. Steere. Not much activity was reported on either the Netherlands or Belgian

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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markets. Offers of domestic wheat in France continued small with steady prices. Market prices in Italy showed a reaction to the active trading of the previous week. Austria was quiet, but Czechoslovakia showed an improvement in tone and prices.

The domestic grain market in Germany showed higher prices for both wheat and rye but was unsteady due to the uncertainty about government action in regard to the bread law. The Reichstag altered the bread law, abolishing the provisions of the decree signed on December 1 for the compulsory mixing of 30 per cent of rye flour with wheat flour in all loaves of over 200 grams (.44 pound), and permitting the mixing, without special declaration, of 10 per cent of potato flour in pastries made predominately of wheat flour. The spot price of domestic wheat at Berlin on March 4 was \$1.29 compared with \$1.88 a week earlier. The spot price of rye was \$1.01 on March 4 in comparison with \$.99 on February 25.

There appeared in this space last week a statement that a recent law in Netherlands required the mixing of 25 per cent of domestic wheat and flour with all foreign wheat and flour used in that country. We are informed by the Agricultural Attaché of the Netherlands Legation in Washington that, while 25 per cent is a possible maximum prescribed by the new law, in practice the percentage of mixing will be governed by the quantity and quality of domestic wheat available.

Shanghai

During the past month Shanghai mills ordered only 500,000 bushels of Australian wheat, according to information from Agricultural Commissioner Nyhus at Shanghai cabled on March 9. The quality of the new crop of Australian wheat is reported as low and inferior to the old crop. The silver equivalent of American and Canadian prices being too high, and in view of the contracts for Australian wheat and the harvest of the domestic Chinese crop in June, additional Shanghai business in foreign wheat this season may be very small, according to Mr. Nyhus. Flour movement from Shanghai mills continued good, quoted at 64-1/2 cents per bag of 49 pounds for March and April delivery.

Wheat prices

Prices of wheat futures in the principal markets of the world showed but little change during the week ending March 7. In the markets of the United States and Canada, closing prices on March 7 were practically the same as those of a week before. At Liverpool and Buenos Aires, on the other hand, there were small declines, Liverpool May futures declining from 63-1/8 cents to 61-3/4 cents per bushel, and Buenos Aires from 51-1/2 to 49-1/4 cents. July futures at Liverpool declined a little

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over one cent per bushel from 65 to 63-5/8 cents. At Chicago, May futures closed at 81-3/4 cents compared to 81-5/8 cents a week earlier, while July futures closed at 64-1/8 cents compared to 64-1/2 cents per bushel on February 28. On March 9, however, there was a small rise in prices at Liverpool, but this found small reflection in prices at United States markets, and closing prices for July futures were a fraction of a cent lower on the 9th than on the 7th. At Winnipeg, however, there was a net advance of nearly one cent per bushel.

Cash prices at the principal United States markets during the week ending March 6 remained practically unchanged, the weighted average price of all classes and grades continuing at 71 cents per bushel. No. 2 Hard Winter at Kansas City and No. 1 Dark Northern Spring at Minneapolis averaged 71 and 75 cents per bushel, respectively, the same as during the previous week. No. 2 Red Winter at St. Louis, however, averaged 2 cents lower, or 78 cents per bushel, while No. 2 Amber Durum at Minneapolis was 71 cents per bushel compared with 73 cents during the previous week. See wheat price tables, pages 328 and 329.

## FEED GRAINS

Corn

The weather was abnormally warm and relatively dry in Argentina during the week ended March 2, according to the United States Weather Bureau. The mean temperature for the corn zone was 10° above normal, while the total precipitation of 0.2 inch was 0.6 inch below normal. Conditions are still reported unusually favorable for the new corn crop there. The total production of the 1930-31 crop in the 20 countries reported again stands more than 19 per cent below that of the preceding year. See corn production table, page 330.

Exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina, and the Union of South Africa from November 1 to the latest dates available total 92,817,000 bushels, an increase of 22 per cent over the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. Corn exports from the United States during the week ended February 28 were one of the smallest shipments for several weeks past. Argentine exports increased to about 4,000,000 bushels again. See corn trade table, page 331.

United States corn prices declined slightly during the week ended February 27. No. 3 Yellow corn at Chicago and May futures declined one cent, being 21 and 23 cents, respectively, below the corresponding prices for last year. Buenos Aires quotations on Argentine corn for March and May delivery advanced a little, but were much below the prices at the same time last year. The spread between the futures of United States and of Argentine corn amounts to about 32 cents compared with 26 cents for

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the corresponding week last year. See table showing corn prices, page 332.

Stocks of corn on farms in the United States on March 1 are estimated at 709,246,000 bushels, the lowest for this time of the year since 1902. The percentage of the total corn crop remaining on farms on March 1, 1931, is placed at 34.1 per cent compared with 37.7 per cent a year earlier and the 5-year average of 38.7 per cent. The merchantable quality of the 1930 crop was 78.5 per cent, being low in the sections which suffered most from drought, but relatively high in other places. See table, page 332.

Barley

The condition of barley in Egypt as of March 1 is reported to be 99 per cent of the average at the same time during the past ten years. See barley production table, page . Exports of barley from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available total 71,265,000 bushels, a decrease of 15.8 per cent from the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. United States barley exports during the week ended February 28 were larger than for the two preceding weeks, while prices declined a little. See tables showing barley trade and prices, pages 331 and 332.

Farm stocks of barley in the United States on March 1, 1931, were larger than a year earlier and above average, but smaller than on March 1, 1929. A larger percentage than usual of the barley crop still on farms at that date is seen in the 1931 figures. See table, page 332. Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on February 27 amounted to 20,256,000 bushels compared with 23,120,000 bushels on the same date last year. Receipts of barley at Fort William, Port Arthur, and Vancouver, August 1 - February 27, amounted to 11,910,000 bushels compared with 14,958,000 bushels during that period of 1929-30. Shipments of barley from those ports totaled 10,891,000 bushels against 4,443,000 bushels during that period of the preceding year.

Oats

Exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available amount to 33,985,000 bushels, an increase of 55.3 per cent over the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. Exports of oats from the United States during the week ended February 28 were negligible, while prices remained at about the same level. See tables showing oats production, trade, and prices, pages 330, 331 and 332.

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Stocks of oats on farms in the United States on March 1 were larger than a year earlier, but smaller than average. The 1931 stocks represented a larger percentage of the total crop than did the 1930 figures for March 1, but the 1931 percentage was smaller than average. See table, page 332. Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on February 27 amounted to 10,833,000 bushels compared with 14,400,000 bushels on the same date last year. Receipts of oats at Fort William, Port Arthur, and Vancouver, August 1-February 27, amounted to 8,525,000 bushels compared with 3,141,000 bushels during that period of 1929-30. Shipments of oats from those ports totaled 9,143,000 bushels against 6,603,000 bushels during that period of the preceding year.

Bulgarian Bureau for the purchasing and exporting of cereals

Among the special measures for farm relief which have been recently taken in the Danubian countries, according to a report from Agricultural Attaché Michael at Belgrade, is a measure which went into effect in Bulgaria on December 23, 1930, with the enactment of a law creating a government Bureau for the Purchasing and Exporting of Cereals. This bureau is authorized to purchase unlimited quantities of wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats, and millet directly from the producer, using as its agents cooperatives, banks, or merchants who desire to engage in such undertakings. The bureau is authorized to make purchases until June 30, 1931, but this period can be extended by as much as four months upon the approval of the Council of Ministers. The grain may be exported by the bureau's agencies, sold to merchants for export, or sold to grain dealers or millers for home consumption.

The bureau, however, is not granted a monopoly in the handling of these cereals, and any other agency or individual may continue to deal in them. The law does, nevertheless, authorize the bureau to pay prices higher than those prevailing in foreign markets. These prices, together with the quantity to be bought, the conditions of sale, commissions to various intermediaries, etc., are determined by the Director of the Bureau acting with a Bureau Council consisting of representatives of the Council of Ministers, of the Agricultural, the National and the Central Cooperative Banks, of the Chambers of Commerce, and the grain exchanges. Fifty per cent of the purchase price of the wheat, however, and seventy-five per cent of the purchase price of other cereals is to be paid in taxation bonds or tokens acceptable for tax purposes until September 30, 1931.

In addition to the foregoing, the bureau may compel local mills to grind its lower quality of wheat and sell the flour at prices fixed by the bureau; may regulate the price of other flour produced by the mills; may

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fix the rents of existing warehouses if rents charged by owners of such establishments used by the bureau are regarded as being too high. The bureau is financed to the extent of 40,000,000 leva (\$282,000) by loans secured from the Bulgarian Agricultural Bank and the Bulgarian Cooperative Bank and is exempt from payment of taxes and stamp-duties in its purchases and sales of cereals. Upon the liquidation of the bureau after September 30, 1931, should the term of its operation not be further extended, the loans advanced must be returned to the foregoing banks and the remainder of the funds obtained from the sales of cereals must be turned over to the state budget.

Considerable difference of opinion exists as to the ultimate outcome of the new legislation. Many believe, according to Mr. Michael, that the peasants would prefer to take a smaller "cash price" for their wheat from a private dealer rather than accept a nominally higher government price when only half of that price is covered by cash. It is reported that many of the peasants have not paid taxes for so long that they cannot understand why any part of their sales price should be so used. Early in February the government was offering prices about 33 per cent higher than those ruling on local markets. At that time it was not yet determined whether the government offer was high enough to induce those peasants who knowingly avoid paying taxes to deliver grain to the government rather than to the local market. For those who have paid taxes regularly, the higher return for their grain is obviously a gain.

If the government finds itself in possession of exportable cereals, in all probability the grain will be exported, the report states, since for wheat only 50 per cent of the purchase price was in cash, and for rye, barley and corn only 25 per cent was paid in cash. There is considerable doubt, however, as to how much grain will be offered for export in the second half of the 1930-31 season, or by what agency it will be handled, according to Mr. Michael.

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SUGARLarger world sugar crop

The total sugar production for 1930-31 in 37 countries, representing a little over 80 per cent of the world crop, shows an increase of 3.9 per cent over 1929-30, according to the latest estimates received from official source and the International Institute of Agriculture. Total production in these countries during the current season is estimated at 25,376,410 short tons as compared with 24,414,936 short tons produced in 1929-30. The increase over last year is accounted for by a world beet

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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sugar crop 2,206,207 short tons above last season. Production in cane sugar producing countries for which data are available shows a decrease of 8.7 per cent from the last season.

Statistics on the world cane sugar crop are still incomplete. Production in ten countries for which official statistics have been received, representing about 70 per cent of the world cane sugar crop, is estimated at 13,133,363 short tons as compared with 14,378,098 short tons reported for 1929-30. These ten countries include the world's heaviest cane sugar producers, Cuba, India, and Java. In Cuba the crop has been officially restricted to 3,497,000 short tons which is 66.9 per cent of the 1929-30 production. Java reports a crop 1.2 per cent above last season, while production in India is 14.9 per cent above 1929-30. No data have been received from Hawaii or the Philippine Islands. Trade estimates, however, show slight decreases from last year, Hawaii by less than 10,000 short tons and the Philippines by about 13,000 short tons. The preliminary estimate of production in Porto Rico indicates a crop about 10 per cent below last year.

The 1930-31 world beet sugar crop is estimated at 12,243,000 short tons as compared with 10,037,000 short tons produced in 1929-30, which is an increase of 22 per cent. Russia accounts for most of this increase, the 1930-31 production being estimated at 1,950,000 short tons as compared with 907,000 short tons reported for 1929-30. Germany also shows a considerable increase over last season; production in 1930-31 is estimated at 2,765,495 short tons which is over half a million short tons above that of the previous season. Czechoslovakia, Europe's most important sugar exporting country, reports a crop slightly above last season, while Poland, also of considerable importance as a sugar exporter, has a crop about 200,000 short tons below 1929-30. For production by countries, see pages 334 and 335.

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FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTSFavorable European markets for American apples

American apples should meet a good demand in the United Kingdom during the remainder of the season, according to a cable of March 5 from F. A. Motz, Fruit Specialist in Europe for the Foreign Agricultural Service. Liberal supplies of American boxed apples are reported afloat for British markets. The market outlook is regarded as especially good for red varieties since such fruit does not conflict with Australian apples. South African deciduous fruits continue to arrive in quantity in British markets. Pears and grapes from Argentina are landing in good condition. Spanish orange supplies, however, are decreasing, Mr. Motz reports, and there is a stronger inquiry for oranges. About 15,000 boxes of California oranges were expected

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during the week ended March 12. On the continent there was a strong inquiry on March 5 for all sound packs of American apples.

Scalded apples on the European markets

Many lots of scalded apples have been appearing on the European markets since the first of the year, according to Mr. Motz. Most of these consist of barreled and basketed apples, although an occasional box lot has also been affected. Scald is effectively controlled by the use of about 1-1/2 pounds of shredded oiled paper (not waxed) well distributed throughout the barrel and the use of oiled wrappers in boxed apples. The average cost of the paper is about 15 cents to 18 cents per barrel. It cannot be too forcibly urged that shippers of scald susceptible varieties pack their apples properly. Not only do scalded apples have to be sold at a decided discount, sometimes as much as \$2.00 to \$3.00 per barrel, but the presence of unsound fruit on the markets affects adversely the prices of good apples. It should be borne in mind that scalded, slack or wasty fruit costs as much to lay down in European markets as sound fruit.

Practically all of the barreled varieties now arriving in British markets have been showing more or less scald except those packed in shredded oiled paper. Criticism has been especially leveled at the Rhode Island Greening deal. A month ago the outlook for Greenings was most favorable. There was considerable inquiry and good prices were anticipated. First arrivals were looked forward to with eagerness and the general feeling was that Greenings would do well. Many lots arrived scalded, slack and wasty and, as the season wore on, the expected improvement did not develop. Confidence was finally taken out of this line and buyers are now regarding all Greenings with more or less skepticism. Even though samples appear to be free of scald on the face, buyers insist that the contents be shown. Scald this year is costing shippers of Greenings considerable money. This is also true of shippers of some lots of York Imperials. These lots were packed when the fruit was still green and with little or no shredded oiled paper. On February 5 at Liverpool some scalded York Imperials, of U. S. Commercial, 2-1/4 inch grade, sold at \$2.80 per barrel, when sound fruit was making \$5.84 to \$6.08 per barrel. Albemarle Pippins (Yellow Newtowns) although not as susceptible to scald as Yorks and Greenings, have been somewhat affected this season. Slightly scalded Pippins in baskets sold at a discount of from 61 to 67 cents per basket at Liverpool February 25. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-355, March 9, 1931.

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DAIRY PRODUCTSEuropean butter prices show little change

Quotations on butter in the principal European markets were a shade lower on March 5 than a week earlier on continental butters and generally slightly higher on colonial. Consumption of the latter has been particularly stimulated by relatively low prices recently prevailing. The low prices have also resulted in some widening of the continental European demand for colonial butter. Prices continued through the week to parallel closely the prices on comparable grades in the United States. The Copenhagen official quotation was equivalent on March 5 to 28.2 cents against 28.5 cents on 92 score in New York. Danish in London was higher than New York by 2 cents at 30.6 cents and finest New Zealand was only 1 cent under New York at 26.5 cents. Shipments afloat from Southern Hemisphere sources as of February 26 and closely comparable dates in recent years were as follow:

BUTTER: Shipments afloat from Southern Hemisphere sources,  
February 26, 1931, with comparisons

Country	March 2, 1929	March 1, 1930	February 26, 1931
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
New Zealand .....	30,464,000	17,752,000	22,624,000
Australia .....	10,864,000	11,368,000	13,720,000
Argentina .....	1,848,000	2,856,000	4,256,000
Total .....	43,176,000	31,976,000	40,600,000

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TOBACCO IMPORT DUTIES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Of our total exports of agricultural products those of tobacco, including both unmanufactured and manufactured, are among the most important. Of the total value of all agricultural products exported, the value of exports of tobacco and its manufactures constituted, in 1929, 9.3 per cent, and in 1930, 10.9 per cent; and of the value of exports of tobacco in all forms, leaf tobacco constituted 85.9 per cent and 90.5 per cent, respectively, in those years. It is clear, therefore, that the import duties imposed by those foreign countries to which the bulk of our exports is sent, and especially the duties on leaf tobacco, are of important significance to one of the leading branches of American agriculture.

In the tables which follow are shown, first, the principal countries to which American tobacco and tobacco manufactures have been exported in recent years; and second, the customs duties levied by these same countries upon imports from the United States, as of February 2, 1931. A summary table showing the value of our exports of tobacco and

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its manufactures in recent years, distinguishing between leaf tobacco and the various types of manufactures, is also presented on page 320 in order to show the relative importance of these respective branches of the export trade.

There is a very wide range of duties on both leaf tobacco and tobacco manufactures among the importing countries. It is perhaps indicative of the relatively inelastic character of the demand for this semi-exotic product that some of the countries which import the greatest quantities also impose the highest duties. Thus, for example, the United Kingdom, which takes from 30 to 40 per cent of all the United States exports of leaf tobacco, imposes the highest duty of any among the countries listed except Japan; namely, from \$2.16 to \$2.38 a pound. On the other hand, China, which takes somewhere between a fifth and a fourth of our exports of leaf and is second only to the United Kingdom as a market, imposes only the comparatively nominal duty of from one to four cents a pound. France, which takes from five to ten per cent of the United States exports of leaf, and Spain and Italy, which take smaller quantities, impose no duty at all. All three of these countries, however, have state tobacco monopolies which possess virtually sole authority to import tobacco; so that the absence of a duty does not at all signify unregulated importation. Among those countries listed which impose duties on leaf tobacco, Netherlands, with a duty of one-fourth of a cent a pound, levies the lowest; while Japan, with a duty of 355 per cent ad valorem, levies the highest. In regard to the Chinese tariff on leaf tobacco, a discussion of recent changes in tariff classification and duties appeared in "Foreign Crops and Markets" for February 16, 1931, page 197.

Of chief significance among the foreign duties on tobacco manufactures are those imposed on cigarettes, inasmuch as cigarettes constitute by far the greater part of the total value of all United States exports of manufactured tobacco. Owing to the differing quantity bases for assessment of the duties and to the variegated types of duty, exact comparison of the level of the rates in the importing countries listed on pages 322 to 327 is difficult. In general, the duties are very high, especially if one takes into account also the various additional charges, such as surtaxes, excise and sales taxes. The outstanding exception is the Philippine Islands, which, though not a foreign country, are included in the list both because of their importance as an overseas outlet and because of the separate tariff system under which they operate. By virtue of the free admission accorded to goods entering into the trade between the United States and the Philippines, American cigarettes enter the Philippine market free of duty. This concession is a matter of no small importance to American tobacco interests. In 1930 nearly a fourth of our total exports of cigarettes went to the Philippines - a quantity which, owing to the great falling off in our exports to China in 1930, made the

## TOBACCO IMPORT DUTIES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, CONT'D

Philippine outlet almost of equal importance with China, which had previously been by far the most important market. Other countries in the list which levy comparatively low customs duties on cigarettes are Panama, Netherlands, Denmark, British Malaya (among the separate units of which, however, there is a wide variation of rates), and, if one excludes the excise tax, China. The highest duty is imposed by Italy, but this applies only to the small quantities that are allowed to come in on private account. Those brought in by the Italian government, which exercises a monopoly, are not subject to duty. The same is true of France, except that the duty on imports for private account is not so high as the Italian. Among those countries which tax all imports of cigarettes, those imposing the higher rates include Cuba, Canada, Newfoundland, the United Kingdom and Australia.

Particularly significant for American tobacco interests have been the recent developments in connection with the Chinese tariff on cigarettes. China has heretofore been second only to the United Kingdom as a market for leaf tobacco and has been the leading market for American cigarettes. The new tariff which went into effect on January 1, 1931, though it changed the classification somewhat, did not greatly alter the level of rates on leaf tobacco. It did, however, so increase both the customs duties and the excise taxes on cigarettes as to raise the combined ad valorem equivalent of the two from approximately 30 per cent to around 50 per cent. (See "Foreign Crops and Markets", February 16, 1931, page 197.) On February 1, 1931, for a period of six months, a new series of rates on cigarettes, which did not, however, materially change the actual level, replaced that which had been put into effect a month earlier. The January rates made no separation of the import duty and the excise tax, but the joint rate had been very considerably increased over the sum of the two separate rates previously in effect. The tariff which went into effect on February 1 again separated the two. The customs duties, though specific, are now so adjusted as to approximate an average of 10 per cent ad valorem; and the excise taxes are so adjusted as to approximate a level of around 40 per cent, the sum of the two being left, as before, at approximately 50 per cent.

A number of countries that are not listed in the table showing exports of cigarettes took considerably larger quantities in 1930 than in previous years, so that the figure for "other countries" in that year amounts to more than a fifth of the total. Among these countries were the Dutch West Indies, which took 146,631,000 cigarettes; Argentina, with 103,581,000; Colombia, with 61,284,000; United Kingdom, with 59,141,000; and Netherlands, with 53,365,000. As regards not only cigarettes, but more particularly other types of tobacco manufactures, exports are distributed among a large number of countries of which we have listed only a few of the more important. With an occasional exception, notably Cuba, those countries which levy high duties upon cigarettes levy high rates also upon other types of manufactured tobacco.

## TOBACCO IMPORT DUTIES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, CONT'D

TOBACCO LEAF: Exports from the United States, by countries, 1927-1930

Countries to which exported	Year ended December 31			
	1927	1928	1929	1930
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United Kingdom .....	182,542	173,434	214,598	193,816
France .....	38,082	20,447	35,840	56,517
Germany .....	31,387	29,574	20,461	23,044
Netherlands .....	27,483	22,806	21,733	23,273
Belgium .....	26,293	14,516	13,752	16,508
Spain .....	20,829	17,034	12,929	2,427
Portugal .....	6,177	4,630	7,069	6,067
Italy .....	3,262	1,813	3,368	3,880
Other Europe .....	30,210	19,609	21,726	30,636
Total Europe .....	365,255	303,963	351,473	356,168
China .....	51,359	160,391	100,675	109,550
Australia .....	19,812	21,134	19,915	28,739
Canada .....	15,394	14,139	14,511	13,533
Japan .....	9,996	15,286	13,995	5,901
Java and Madura .....	9,223	11,728	16,058	10,583
British India .....	3,335	6,463	4,734	1,372
Other countries .....	30,368	42,308	33,983	35,158
Total .....	506,252	575,412	555,347	561,004

  

Countries to which exported	Year ended December 31			
	Per cent of total			
	1927	1928	1929	1930
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom .....	36.1	30.1	38.6	34.5
France .....	7.5	3.6	6.5	10.1
Germany .....	6.2	5.1	3.7	4.1
Netherlands .....	5.4	4.0	3.9	4.1
Belgium .....	5.2	2.5	2.5	2.9
Spain .....	4.1	3.0	2.3	.4
Portugal .....	1.2	.8	1.5	1.1
Italy .....	.6	.3	0.6	0.7
Other Europe .....	6.0	3.4	3.7	5.6
Total Europe .....	72.3	52.8	63.5	63.5
China .....	10.1	27.9	18.1	19.5
Australia .....	3.9	3.7	3.6	5.1
Canada .....	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.4
Japan .....	2.0	2.7	2.5	1.1
Java and Madura .....	1.8	2.0	2.9	1.9
British India .....	.8	1.1	.8	.2
Other countries .....	6.1	7.3	6.2	6.3
Total .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1927-1929 and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 1930.

## TOBACCO IMPORT DUTIES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, CONT'D

CIGARETTES: Exports from the United States, by countries, 1927-1930

(Figures in thousands of cigarettes)

Countries to which exported	Year ended December 31			
	1927	1928	1929	1930
	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>
China, Hong Kong, and Kwantung .....	4,413,498	8,669,591	4,854,586	1,369,667
Philippine Islands .....	532,402	808,630	1,122,321	1,129,041
British Malaya .....	630,373	403,460	213,619	199,708
Panama .....	404,173	356,688	612,450	566,180
France .....	171,755	276,308	362,083	439,540
Siam .....	142,550	167,220	95,340	41,355
Canada .....	116,523	101,422	24,251	20,573
Australia .....	14,404	12,588	37,011	17,209
Italy .....	15,894	41,876	89,650	68,173
Netherland E. Indies ...	5,143	65,386	58,931	54,923
Other countries .....	641,321	802,941	985,609	1,020,746
Total .....	7,093,039	11,706,110	8,455,851	4,927,115

  

Countries to which exported	Year ended December 31			
	Per cent of total			
	1927	1928	1929	1930
	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
China, Hong Kong, and Kwantung .....	62.3	74.1	57.4	27.8
Philippine Islands .....	7.5	6.9	13.3	22.9
British Malaya .....	8.9	3.4	2.5	4.1
Panama .....	5.7	3.0	7.2	11.5
France .....	2.4	2.4	4.3	8.9
Siam .....	2.0	1.4	1.1	.8
Canada .....	1.6	.9	.3	.4
Australia .....	.2	.1	.4	.3
Italy .....	.2	.4	1.1	1.4
Netherland E. Indies ...	.1	.6	.7	1.1
Other countries .....	9.1	6.8	11.7	20.8
Total .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1927 - 1929 and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 1930.

## TOBACCO IMPORT DUTIES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, CONT'D

TOBACCO, MANUFACTURED, EXCEPT CIGARETTES: Exports from the United States, by countries, 1927 --- 1930

Countries to which exported	Year ended December 31			
	1927	1928	1929	1930
<u>Chewing tobacco, plug, and other</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
United Kingdom .....	357	387	363	267
Canada .....	513	474	531	161
Cuba .....	332	312	306	213
Philippine Islands .....	470	560	625	733
Australia .....	826	841	902	704
New Zealand .....	384	284	262	147
Other countries .....	846	974	897	799
Total .....	3,728	3,232	3,886	3,024
<u>Smoking tobacco, including cigar cuttings</u>				
Denmark .....	83	104	71	100
Netherlands .....	98	117	143	121
Canada .....	149	98	100	129
Newfoundland .....	107	97	142	172
British Malaya .....	85	77	87	97
Other countries .....	612	522	577	716
Total .....	1,134	1,015	1,120	1,335
Other tobacco, manufactured .....	217	238	198	139

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1927-1929 and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 1930.

TOBACCO: Value of exports from the United States, 1927-1930

Groups	Year ended December 31			
	1927	1928	1929	1930
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
Tobacco leaf .....	139,410	154,133	145,763	144,596
Stems, trim and scrap .....	257	332	319	1,013
Cigarettes .....	13,837	22,059	16,706	10,187
Chewing, plug, etc. ....	1,856	1,862	1,944	1,426
Smoking, incl. cigar cuttings	728	644	734	893
Other manufacturers .....	104	129	111	91
Total .....	156,194	179,159	165,578	158,206

Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1927-1929 and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 1930.

## TOBACCO IMPORT DUTIES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, CONT'D

LEAF TOBACCO: Foreign import duties in principal countries importing  
American tobacco, 1931

Countries	Rates in foreign currency		a/ In U.S. currency
	Per gross kilo		Dollars per pound
ARGENTINA .....	0.32472 gold peso	b/	0.102
	Per pound		
AUSTRALIA:			
Unmanufactured .....	c/ 8s. 6d.	c/d/	1.592
Unstemmed e/ .....	c/ 5s. 2d.	c/d/	.968
Stemmed, partly stemmed, or in strips e/ .....	c/ 5s. 8d.	c/d/	1.062
Unstemmed f/ .....	c/ 2s. 6d.	c/d/	.468
Stemmed, partly stemmed, or in strips f/ .....	c/ 3s.	c/d/	.562
BELGIUM:	Per 100 kilos		
Unmanufactured -			
Not stemmed .....	g/ 240 francs	g/	.030
Stemmed .....	g/ 480 francs	g/	.060
BRITISH INDIA .....	1-1/2 rupees per pound		.547
CANADA .....	h/ Free	h/	Free
CHINA:	i/ Gold units per picul		
Value over 105 gold units per picul (31-1/2 per lb.) .....	j/ 14.00	j/	.042
Value over 35 and up to 105 gold units per picul (10-1/2 up to 31-1/2 per lb.) .....	j/ 6.90	j/	.021
Value under 35 gold units per picul (10-1/2 per lb.) .....	j/ 2.90	j/	.009
FRANCE .....	k/ Free	k/	Free
GERMANY .....	Per 100 kilos 180 reichsmarks		.194
ITALY .....	l/ Free	l/	Free
JAPAN .....	355% ad val. c.i.f. basis net	355% ad val. c.i.f. basis	
	Per 100/kilos		
JAVA AND MADURA .....	m/ 12.00 florins	n/	.024
NETHERLANDS .....	1.40 florins		.0025
	Per kilo		
PORTUGAL .....	1.40 gold escudo		.686

## TOBACCO IMPORT DUTIES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, CONT'D

LEAF TOBACCO: Foreign import duties in principal countries importing American tobacco, 1931 cont'd.

Countries	Rates in foreign currency		<u>a/</u> In U. S. currency	
	<u>Per pound</u>		<u>Dollars per pound</u>	
SPAIN.....	<u>1/</u>	Free	<u>1/</u>	Free
UNITED KINGDOM:				
If stripped -				
Containing 10% or more of moisture .....	8s.	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.		2.160
Containing less than 10% of moisture .....	9s.	10d.		2.393
If unstripped -				
Containing 10% or more of moisture .....	8s.	10d.		2.149
Containing less than 10% of moisture .....	9s.	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.		2.383

Compiled from information furnished by the Division of Foreign Tariffs, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Conversions made at par unless otherwise specified.

b/ Converted on the basis of rate of exchange prevailing on Feb. 2, when the Argentine gold peso was worth 69.22 cents. At par, 1 gold peso equals 96.48 cents.

c/ There is also a primage duty of 4% ad valorem and a sales tax of 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>%, the latter levied on the basis of the dutiable value plus 20%.

d/ Converted at current rate of exchange as of Feb. 2, when Australian currency was 23 per cent below par.

e/ To be locally manufactured into tobacco or cigarettes.

f/ To be locally manufactured into cigars.

g/ Does not include excise duty of 80 francs per 100 kilos, which would be equivalent to 1.01 cents per pound.

h/ For excise purposes under conditions of the Canadian Excise Act.

i/ One gold unit equals \$0.40 in U. S. currency. Picul, 133.33 pounds.

j/ A surtax of 1/4 per cent ad valorem is collected at Shanghai; 0.7 per cent ad valorem at Tientsin, and 7 per cent of the duty at Hankow, as wharfage and conservancy dues. Several other ports collect similar surtaxes.

k/ Imported only by government monopoly.

l/ The importation of tobacco is reserved to the State.

m/ Plus surtax of 10 per cent of the duty.

n/ Includes surtax of 10 per cent of the duty.

## TOBACCO IMPORT DUTIES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, CONT'D

TOBACCO MANUFACTURES: Foreign import duties in principal countries  
importing American tobacco, 1931

Countries	Rates in foreign currency		<u>a/</u> In U. S. currency	
		<u>Per pound</u>		<u>Dollars per pound</u>
<u>AUSTRALIA</u>				
Cigars .....	<u>b/</u>	20s. 0d.	<u>b/c/</u>	3.747
Cigarettes .....	<u>b/</u>	16s. 0d.	<u>b/c/</u>	3.000
Snuff .....	<u>b/</u>	6s. 6d.	<u>b/c/</u>	1.218
<u>CHINA d/</u>				
		<u>Gold units per 1000</u>		<u>Dollars per 1000</u>
Cigarettes:				
(a) Value over gold units 21.88 (\$8.75) per 1000 and all cigarettes not bearing a distinctive brand or name on each cigarette.....	<u>e/f/</u>	3.20	<u>e/f/</u>	1.230
(b) Value over gold units 14.88 (\$5.95) but not over gold units 21.88 (\$8.75) per 1000.....	<u>e/f/</u>	1.74	<u>e/f/</u>	.696
(c) Value over gold units 11.38 (\$4.55) but not over 14.88 (\$5.95) per 1000 .....	<u>e/f/</u>	1.44	<u>e/f/</u>	.576
(d) Value over gold units 7.88 (\$3.15) but not over gold units 11.38 (\$4.55) per 1000.....	<u>e/f/</u>	1.06	<u>e/f/</u>	.424
(e) Value over gold units 5.25 (\$2.10) but not over gold units 7.88 (\$3.15) per 1000.....	<u>e/f/</u>	0.78	<u>e/f/</u>	.312
(f) Value over gold units 2.63 (\$1.05) but not over gold units 5.25 (\$2.10) per 1000.....	<u>e/f/</u>	0.44	<u>e/f/</u>	.176
(g) Value gold units 2.63 (\$1.05) or less per 1000...	<u>e/f/</u>	0.26	<u>e/f/</u>	.104
Cigars:				
(a) Value over gold units 70 (\$28.00) per 1000.....	<u>f/</u>	65.00	<u>f/</u>	26.000
(b) Value not over gold units 70 (\$28.00) per 1000.....	<u>f/</u>	24.00	<u>f/</u>	9.600
Snuff .....	<u>f/</u>	50% ad valorem	<u>f/</u>	50% ad valorem
Tobacco, prepared:				
(a) In tins or packages .....	<u>f/</u>	50% ad valorem	<u>f/</u>	50% ad valorem
		<u>Gold units per picul</u>		<u>Dollars per pound</u>
(b) In bulk .....	<u>f/</u>	63.00	<u>f/</u>	0.189

TOBACCO MANUFACTURES: Foreign import duties in principal countries  
importing American tobacco, 1931, cont'd

Countries	Rates in foreign currency	a/ In U. S. currency
<u>FRANCE</u> g/	<u>Francs per kilo</u>	<u>Dollars per pound</u>
Tobacco manufactured:		
For the Regie (French Government Monopoly).....	Free	Free
For the personal use of the importer in a quantity not exceeding 10 kilos (22 lbs.) per consignee and per annum:		
(a) Cigarettes .....	320.00	5.687
(b) Cigars:		
From Havana.....	520.00	9.241
Of other origin.....	320.00	5.687
(c) Smoking tobacco:		
From the Levant.....	280.00	4.976
Of other origin.....	200.00	3.554
<u>ITALY</u> h/	<u>Gold lire per kilo</u>	
Cigarettes .....	130.00	11.381
Cigars, Manilla and Havana, Havana style, and other superior qualities.....	130.00	11.381
Cigars, common .....	70.00	6.128
Cut "chiari dolci" and cut Havana tobacco.....	100.00	8.754
Other cut tobacco .....	60.00	5.253
Snuff .....	50.00	4.377
Other .....	50.00	4.377
<u>PHILIPPINE ISLANDS</u> i/	<u>Dollars per kilo</u>	
Cigars, cigarettes, cheroots of all kinds, and paper cigars and cigarettes, including wrappers .....	9.93 and 25% ad valorem <u>Dollars per pound</u>	i/ Free, when imported from U. S.
<u>CANADA</u>		
Cigars .....	3.90 plus 25% ad val.	3.90 plus 25%
Cigarettes .....	4.10 plus 25% ad val.	4.10 plus 25%
Cut tobacco .....	0.95	0.95
Manufactured tobacco, n.o.p. & snuff	0.95	0.90
<u>NEWFOUNDLAND</u>		
Tobacco manufactured .....	j/ 0.40 plus 10% ad val.	j/ 0.40 plus 10%
Cigars .....	j/ 2.75 plus 15% ad val.	j/ 2.75 plus 15%
Cigarettes .....	j/ 5.50 plus 10% ad val.	j/ 5.50 plus 10%
Snuff .....	j/ 0.70	j/ 0.70

## TOBACCO IMPORT DUTIES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, CONT'D

TOBACCO MANUFACTURES: Foreign import duties in principal countries  
importing American tobacco, 1931, cont'd

Countries	Rates in foreign currency	<u>a/</u> In U. S. currency
	<u>Shillings per pound</u>	<u>Dollars per pound</u>
<u>UNITED KINGDOM</u>		
Cigars .....	16s. 10d	4.096
Cigarettes .....	13s. 7d	3.305
Snuff .....	<u>k/</u> 10s. 7d. - 12s. 10d.	<u>k/</u> 2.575 - 3.122
<u>NETHERLANDS</u>		
Tobacco manufactures .....	<u>l/</u> 30% ad valorem	<u>l/</u> 30% ad valorem
	<u>Dollars per net kilo</u>	
<u>CUBA</u>		
Cigars of all kinds .....	<u>m/</u> 9.90 plus 25% ad val.	<u>m/</u> 4.49 plus 25%
Cigarettes of all kinds .....	<u>m/</u> 9.90 plus 25% ad val.	<u>m/</u> 4.49 plus 25%
Tobacco in powder or snuff .....	<u>m/</u> 0.27	<u>n/</u> 0.134
Twist and plug tobacco .....	<u>m/</u> 0.13	<u>n/</u> .065
Fine cut tobacco .....	<u>m/</u> 11.00	<u>n/</u> 5.483
<u>PANAMA</u>	<u>Dollars per gross kilo</u>	
Tobacco manufactured into cigars or smoking tobacco .....	1.25	0.567
Tobacco in leaf or pressed into tablets for smoking or chewing, and stogies .....	.50	.227
Cigarettes .....	.50	.227
<u>SIAM</u>		
Cigarettes, cigars and manufactured tobacco .....	50% ad valorem	50% ad valorem
<u>DELMARK:</u>	<u>Crowns per kilo</u>	
Cigars and little cigars .....	<u>o/</u> 4.50	<u>o/</u> 0.547
Cigarettes .....	<u>o/</u> 2.00 plus 24% ad val.	<u>o/</u> 0.243 plus 24%
Smoking tobacco .....	<u>o/</u> 2.30	<u>o/</u> 0.280
<u>STRAITS SETTLEMENTS</u>	<u>p/</u> <u>Dollars per pound</u>	
Cigars and snuff .....	1.00	0.5678
Cigarettes .....	.80	.4542
Other manufactured tobacco .....	.70	.3975
<u>FEDERATES MALAY STATES</u>		
Cigars and snuff .....	1.50	.8517
Cigarettes .....	.90	.5110
Other manufactured tobacco .....	1.00	.5678

## TOBACCO IMPORT DUTIES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, CONT'D

TOBACCO MANUFACTURES: Foreign import duties in principal countries  
importing American tobacco, 1931, cont'd

Countries	Rates in foreign currency	2/ In U. S. currency
<u>NON-FEDERATED MALAY STATES</u>	p/ <u>Dollars per pound</u>	<u>Dollars per pound</u>
<u>Johore and Trengganu</u>		
Cigars and snuff .....	1.20	.3814
Cigarettes .....	1.00	.5678
Other manufactured tobacco .....	1.00	.5678
<u>Kedah</u>		
Cigars and snuff .....	1.20	.3814
Cigarettes .....	.80	.4542
Other manufactured tobacco .....	.80	.4542
<u>Kelantan</u>	p/ <u>Dollars per picul</u>	
Tobacco .....	10.00	.0426
<u>Perlis</u>	p/ <u>Dollars per pound</u>	
Cigars and snuff .....	0.80	.4542
Cigarettes .....	.60	.3407
Other manufactured tobacco .....	.60	.3407
<u>British North Borneo</u>		
Tobacco .....	1.20	.6814
Cigars .....	1.20	.6814
Cigarettes .....	1.50	.8517
<u>Sarawak</u>		
Tobacco p/		
In tins, and cigarettes .....	.96	.5451
Cigars .....	1.50	.8517
Other kinds .....	p/ <u>Dollars per picul</u>	
	100.00	.4259
Tobacco: r/	p/ <u>Dollars per tin</u>	<u>Dollars per tin</u>
Reputed 2 oz. tin .....	0.10	0.0568
" 4 oz. tin .....	.20	.1136
" 8 oz. tin .....	.40	.2271
Cigarettes: r/	<u>Dollars per 50</u>	<u>Dollars per 50</u>
In tins or packets -		
Ordinary size .....	0.12	0.0681
Magnums and extra size .....	.14	.0795
<u>Brunei</u>	<u>Dollars per pound</u>	<u>Dollars per pound</u>
Cigars and cigarettes .....	0.60	0.3407
Tobacco other than Chinese and native .....	.60	0.3407

## TOBACCO IMPORT DUTIES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, CONT'D

TOBACCO MANUFACTURES: Foreign import duties in principal countries importing American tobacco, 1931, cont'd

## Footnotes:

Compiled from information furnished by the Division of Foreign Tariffs, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Conversions made at par unless otherwise specified.

b/ There is also a primeage duty of 4% ad valorem and a sales tax of 2-1/2%, the latter levied on the basis of the dutiable value plus 20%.

c/ Converted at current rate of exchange as of Feb. 2, when Australian currency was 23% below par.

d/ Rates effective Feb. 1, 1931, for a period of 6 months. Gold unit is equal to \$0.40 in U.S. currency. Figures in parenthesis represent U. S. equivalents.

e/ In addition to the duty excise taxes are collected, which in Mexican dollars per case of 50,000 cigarettes are as follows: first grade, valued over \$540, \$305; second grade, valued from \$150 to \$540, \$81; third grade, valued below \$150, \$39. Mexican dollar at par equals \$0.2336 in U.S. currency. The equivalent of these rates in U.S. currency would be as follows, per 1000: valued over \$2.52, \$1.42; valued from \$0.70 to \$2.52, \$0.38; valued below \$0.70, \$0.18.

f/ A surtax of 1/4% ad valorem is collected at Shanghai; 0.7% ad valorem at Tientsin; 7% of the duty at Hankow, as wharfage and conservancy dues. Several other ports collect similar surtaxes.

g/ The importation of tobacco into France is controlled by the French Government Monopoly. Shipments made for the personal use of the importer must not exceed 1 kilo (2.2 lbs.) of tobacco or 500 cigars or cigarettes per individual shipment and the sum total of these shipments must not exceed 10 kilos (22 lbs.) to the same importer in the course of a year. A customs permit is also essential to such importations, but this may easily be obtained from the customs at the time of importation.

h/ The importation of manufactured tobacco is reserved to the State. Manufactured tobacco, however, may be imported for the personal use of the importer in a quantity not exceeding 4 kilos (8.8 lbs.) through Custom Houses of the First Class, and through those of the second order of the First Class; and not exceeding 2 kilos (4.4 lbs.) through other Customs Houses. For the importation of quantities exceeding 4 kilos (8.8 lbs.) permission of the Minister of Finance is necessary. Manufactured tobacco imported on account of the State is admitted free of duty.

i/ Dutiable, when imported from countries other than the United States, at the same rate as in the U.S. Tariff, but at a rate no less than the duty provided in the Philippine Tariff Act of 1909. Under the U.S. Tariff Act of June 17, 1930 (Par.605), cigars, cigarettes, cheroots of all kinds, and paper cigars and cigarettes, including wrappers, are dutiable at \$4.50 per pound and 25% ad valorem. Under the Philippine Tariff Act of August 5, 1909 (Par.301), the rate of duty on the above products is \$9.93 per kilo (2.2lbs.) and 25% ad valorem, which, when converted, makes this rate the same as in the U.S. tariff. Hence, the minimum proviso in the Philippine law is inoperative at present.

j/ Plus sales tax of 2-1/2% ad valorem; snuff, 5% ad valorem.

k/ Lower rate applies to snuff containing more than 13 lbs. and higher rate to snuff containing not more than 13 pounds, of moisture per 100 pounds weight.

l/ Plus 25% excise tax, which is levied on the retail sales price.

m/ Plus surtax of 10% of the duty. n/ Includes surtax of 10% of the duty.

o/ There is also an excise tax, the amount of which is unknown.

p/ The Straits Settlement Dollar, which is also used in the Federated and Non-Federated Malay States, is at par equal to \$0.5678 in U. S. currency.

q/ If imported in large quantities accompanied by a weight certificate issued by the manufacturer, duty is levied on such certified weight.

r/ If imported without a weight certificate or in small quantities.

BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-10 to 1913-14, 1923-24 to 1927-28, annual 1923-29 to 1930-31

Crop and countries	Ave. 1909-10 to 1913-14	Ave. 1923-24 to 1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	Per cent 1930-31 is of 1929-30
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
WHEAT						
United States .....	690,108	809,668	914,876	809,176	850,965	105.2
Canada .....	197,119	403,714	556,726	304,520	397,872	130.7
Mexico .....	b/ 11,481	11,090	11,031	11,333	11,274	99.5
Total N. America (3)...	898,708	1,224,472	1,492,633	1,125,029	1,260,111	112.0
Europe (27).....	1,344,300	1,237,011	1,406,619	1,430,108	1,366,419	95.5
N. Africa (5).....	92,047	101,438	107,816	122,660	99,934	81.5
Asia (5).....	389,374	393,815	339,160	378,960	446,209	117.7
Total N. Hemis. (40)...	2,724,429	2,961,536	3,346,228	3,056,757	3,172,673	103.8
Total S. Hemis. (4)...	243,834	372,731	516,183	301,368	455,175	151.0
Total above coun. (44)	2,968,263	3,334,267	3,862,411	3,358,125	3,627,848	108.0
Est. world total excl. Russia and China....	3,041,000	3,454,000	3,976,000	3,498,000	3,743,000	107.0
RYE						
United States .....	36,093	54,793	43,366	41,911	50,234	119.9
Canada .....	2,094	14,778	14,618	13,161	22,018	167.3
Europe (2-).....	976,496	800,900	900,242	945,206	917,369	97.1
North Africa (2).....	39	31	97	79	81	102.5
Total N. Hemis. (28)...	1,014,722	870,502	958,323	1,000,357	989,702	98.9
Argentina.....	640	4,381	8,976	4,401	4,724	107.3
Total above coun. (29)	1,015,362	874,883	967,299	1,004,758	994,426	99.0
Est. world total excl. Russia and China....	1,025,000	884,000	976,000	1,013,000	1,004,000	99.1

a/ Production figures are for the harvesting season which begins in the spring and extends through the autumn in the Northern Hemisphere, and is completed in the early part of the following year in the Southern Hemisphere. Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. b/ Four year average.

WHEAT: Closing prices of July futures

	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Feb. 7	122	67	115	61	123	73	127	64	128	65	--	--
14	121	69	114	63	122	73	125	65	128	65	--	--
21	116	68	109	62	116	72	117	65	123	67	--	--
23	116	64	108	58	118	68	119	61	124	65	--	--
Mar. 7	110	64	102	58	110	69	111	61	116	64	--	--
14	105		97		104		107		105		--	--
21	103		100		103		110		114		--	--
23	109		102		109		112		115		--	--
Apr. 4	117		110		115		119		120		--	--

a/ Prices are of day previous to other prices.

## WHEAT: Closing prices of May futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Jan. 15	127	84	120	75	127	78	132	56	138	63	119	b/ 50
22	128	83	121	74	128	77	135	57	137	62	119	b/ 47
29	120	82	114	73	120	77	126	59	132	61	118	b/ 47
Feb. 5	121	82	113	73	120	77	126	60	126	63	114	b/ 48
12	123	c/84	116	c/74	123	c/77	128	c/62	129	c/64	113	b/ 49
19	113	82	106	74	114	76	114	65	117	65	104	51
26	113	82	105	73	114	76	117	60	119	65	104	52
Mar. 5	112	82	103	73	110	76	112	59	115	62	106	50
12	108		98		106		104		107		97	
19	110		101		108		110		110		100	
26	109		100		106		108		112		102	
Apr. 2	114		105		113		115		116		104	

a/ Prices are of day previous to other prices.

b/ March futures. c/ Prices are for Feb. 13.

## WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk. N. Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		Western White Seattle a/	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Jan. 16	121	73	118	71	131	78	118	73	134	79	123	66
23	122	72	118	69	131	77	119	73	133	80	123	66
30	118	71	114	69	127	76	115	72	129	76	120	66
Feb. 6	117	71	112	69	125	76	111	74	123	78	116	66
13	119	71	112	69	126	76	112	73	127	79	117	66
20	115	71	112	69	125	75	104	74	121	79	112	66
27	114	71	112	70	125	75	100	73	118	80	107	66
Mar. 6	111	71	106	70	120	75	98	71	120	78	109	66
13	102		100		113		94		119		109	
20	99		98		110		99		115		109	
27	100		100		112		97		117		110	

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-10 to 1913-14, annual 1927-28 to 1930-31

Crop and countries reported in 1930-31a	Average 1909-10 to 1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	Per cent 1930-31 1929-30
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
<b>CORN</b>						
United States .....	2,712,364	2,763,093	2,818,901	2,614,132	2,081,048	79.6
Total N.America (3) ..	2,865,023	2,849,194	2,909,682	2,678,946	2,139,021	79.8
Europe (11).....	565,788	466,047	366,688	686,236	564,495	82.3
Africa (4).....	5,526	10,111	12,120	13,010	11,876	91.3
Asia (2).....	41,300	105,214	70,934	64,961	63,997	98.5
Total above coun.(20)	3,476,637	3,430,566	3,359,424	3,443,153	2,779,389	80.7
Est.world total excl. Russia .....	4,138,000	4,347,000	4,280,000	4,336,000		
<b>BARLEY</b>						
United States .....	184,812	265,862	357,487	302,892	325,893	107.6
Total N.America (2) ..	230,087	362,820	493,878	405,205	461,053	113.8
Europe (28).....	693,288	652,851	738,005	820,668	750,036	91.4
North Africa (5).....	107,467	91,201	117,560	113,487	81,902	72.2
Asia (4).....	134,627	135,164	131,484	144,238	136,551	94.7
Total N.Hemis.(39)...	1,165,469	1,242,036	1,480,927	1,483,598	1,429,542	96.4
Southern Hemis. (2)...	5,639	15,368	18,190	18,228	15,256	83.7
Total above coun.(41)	1,171,138	1,257,404	1,499,117	1,501,826	1,444,798	96.2
Est.world total excl. Russia and China....	1,424,000	1,483,000	1,703,000	1,748,000	1,683,000	96.3
<b>OATS</b>						
United States .....	1,143,407	1,182,594	1,439,407	1,228,369	1,402,026	114.1
Total N.America (2) ..	1,517,077	1,649,789	1,919,620	1,528,885	1,851,621	121.1
Europe (37).....	1,884,439	1,700,828	1,839,679	2,036,738	1,672,467	82.1
North Africa (3).....	17,631	13,598	18,727	21,643	17,797	82.2
Syria and Lebanon.....	b/ 175	1,215	522	718	550	76.6
Total N.Hemis. (33) ..	3,419,322	3,365,430	3,778,748	3,587,984	3,542,435	98.7
Southern Hemisphere(2)	63,907	58,242	73,016	78,582	56,012	71.3
Total above coun.(35)	3,483,229	3,423,672	3,851,764	3,666,566	3,598,447	98.1
Est.world total excl. Russia and China....	3,601,000	3,526,000	3,961,000	3,782,000	3,714,000	98.2

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. b/ Estimated.

## FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Exports for year		Shipments 1930-31, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1928-29	1929-30 b/	Feb. 14	Feb. 21	Feb. 28	July 1 to and incl.	1929-30	1930-31
BARLEY, EXPORTS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
Year beginning July 1	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels		bushels	bushels
United States.	56,996	21,544	193	191	262	Feb. 28	18,907	7,558
Canada.....	38,668	6,396				Jan. 31	6,145	2,790
Argentina.....	8,591	5,990	c/ 492	c/ 242		Feb. 21	c/3,717	c/5,575
Danub. coun. c/	19,408	66,092	617	450		Feb. 21	55,875	55,342
Total.....	123,663	100,022					84,644	71,265
OATS, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning July 1								
United States.	16,251	7,966	2	5	2	Feb. 28	6,745	2,084
Canada.....	19,927	4,694				Jan. 31	3,620	4,523
Argentina.....	25,690	20,181	c/1,433	c/1,843		Feb. 21	c/10,452	c/25,330
Danub. coun. c/	49	1,453	0	0		Feb. 21	1,063	2,048
Total.....	61,917	34,294					21,820	33,985
	Exports for year		Shipments 1930-31 week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1928-29	1929-30 b/	Feb. 14	Feb. 21	Feb. 28	Nov. 1 to and incl.	1929-30	1930-31
CORN, EXPORTS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
Year beginning November 1	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels		bushels	bushels
United States.	41,594	8,526	36	11	17	Feb. 28	3,071	566
Danub. coun. c/	531	49,817	557	257		Feb. 21	14,194	7,894
Argentina.....	203,071	c/173,155	c/4,977	c/3,059	c/3,961	Feb. 28	54,159	c/81,228
Union of South Africa d/...	22,457	30,120	0	86		Feb. 21	4,671	3,129
Total.....	267,653	261,618					76,095	92,817
							Nov.-Jan.	Nov.-Jan.
United States imports.....	349	1,262					149	545

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown.

b/ Preliminary.

c/ Trade sources.

d/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe from South and East Africa.

Feed grains: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, oats and  
barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn								Oats		Barley	
	Chicago				Buenos Aires				Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No. 3 Yellow		Futures		Futures				No. 3 White		Special No. 2	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Dec. 5	88	75	Dec. 90	76	Dec. 75	36	May 73	40	46	36	62	52
12	88	72	90	77	74	36	72	39	45	35	60	47
19	87	69	90	69	Jan. 73	34	71	36	44	32	58	45
26	89	64	May 96	May 69	73	32	71	33	46	32	59	45
Jan. 2	85	63	96	68	72	30	71	31	44	31	60	44
9	85	68	95	73	68	31	67	32	45	33	59	46
16	87	68	95	71	67	30	66	30	45	33	58	46
23	86	66	93	69	65	29	65	Mar. 29	45	33	58	43
30	83	63	91	65	64	29	65	May 29	44	31	57	44
Feb. 6	83	62	91	65	Feb. 63	29	63	29	44	32	57	42
13	84	63	92	68	63	30	63	Mar. 30	45	32	58	45
20	81	60	89	65	62	31	62	31	43	31	57	46
27	80	59	87	64	May 63	Mar. 33	June 61	May 32	42	31	57	43

a/ Cash prices are weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations.

UNITED STATES: Farm stocks of grain,  
March 1, 1931, with comparisons

Crop	Ten year average 1920-1929	Five year average 1925-1929	1929	1930	1931
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Corn	1,141,826	1,051,029	1,021,873	986,595	709,246
Wheat	143,988	124,977	151,396	129,754	160,282
Oats	477,639	480,496	497,335	396,310	464,329
Barley	51,989	58,230	97,167	72,160	84,815
Rye	---	6,949	5,724	5,468	10,085

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

GRAINS: Exports from principal exporting countries, July-December,  
January, February 1929-30 and 1930-31

Crop and country	July-December		January		February	
	1929	1930	1930	1931	1930	1931 a/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
EXPORTS:						
Wheat, incl. flour -						
United States .....	92,195	88,103	14,073	5,732	9,535	2,469
Canada .....	110,220	167,584	7,257	11,374	8,895	b/ 6,396
Argentina .....	97,930	a/ 24,376	12,721	a/ 9,264	11,333	13,527
British India .....	2,696	a/ 5,632	449	a/ 72	453	24
Australia .....	22,861	a/ 38,868	6,798	a/ 17,716	6,918	17,908
Russia a/ .....	0	72,060	256	1,536	1,928	5,800
Danube & Bulgaria a/	14,488	10,720	680	152	384	384
Totals .....	340,390	407,343	42,234	45,846	39,454	49,508
CORN:						
United States .....	4,274	1,290	752	124	855	82
Argentina .....	108,729	a/ 125,186	13,171	22,577	11,584	16,882
RYE:						
United States .....	2,373	100	25	c/ 0	33	0
Russia, Danube and						
Bulgaria a/ .....	874	10,474	60	1,449	632	d/ 154
BARLEY:						
United States .....	17,528	5,858	574	657	823	1,044
OATS:						
United States .....	3,891	757	153	31	220	9
FLAXSEED:						
Argentina .....	19,227	a/ 19,397	8,770	a/ 8,563	5,775	10,459
IMPORTS:						
Wheat, incl. flour-						
United States .....	4,152	11,173	994	1,486	1,674	--
FLAXSEED:						
United States .....	8,714	1,724	1,074	352	2,279	--

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ Preliminary. b/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert.

c/ Only two bushels. d/ First two weeks only.

SUGAR (RAW): Production, average 1909-10 to 1913-14, annual 1927-28 to 1930-31

Countries reported in 1930-31	Average 1909-10 to 1913-14 <u>a/</u>	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31 Prelim.	Per cent 1930-31 is of 1929-30
<b>BEET SUGAR</b>						
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>						
Canada .....	11,782	34,653	36,735	39,432	47,399	120.2
United States .....	655,000	1,175,000	1,141,000	1,094,000	1,274,000	116.5
Total North America	666,782	1,209,653	1,177,735	1,133,432	1,321,399	116.6
<b>EUROPE</b>						
England and Wales .....	3,084	222,271	240,851	359,530	452,000	125.5
Scotland .....	b/	8,013	1,836	713		
Irish Free State .....	b/	22,487	24,295	25,557	28,100	110.0
Sweden .....	153,739	160,298	177,318	133,823	205,767	153.8
Denmark .....	127,091	150,729	178,630	141,465	184,000	130.1
Netherlands .....	246,341	280,190	346,849	286,170	320,000	111.8
Belgium .....	278,837	296,234	303,213	273,430	300,000	109.7
France .....	807,887	956,389	999,249	1,004,000	1,200,000	119.5
Spain .....	115,727	215,420	237,476	244,018	306,260	125.5
Italy .....	208,675	312,311	432,908	475,213	447,044	94.1
Switzerland .....	3,784	7,578	7,738	4,940	5,000	101.2
Germany .....	2,340,268	1,846,499	2,054,218	2,187,694	2,765,495	126.4
Austria .....	79,528	121,258	118,300	132,700	167,700	126.4
Czechoslovakia .....	1,221,274	1,383,301	1,164,525	1,139,459	1,209,800	106.2
Hungary .....	175,783	205,801	242,574	272,083	244,293	89.8
Yugoslavia .....	41,459	86,250	131,338	130,689	98,000	75.0
Bulgaria .....	4,376	43,266	30,071	40,800	57,000	139.7
Rumania .....	88,245	146,842	160,744	90,642	132,000	145.6
Poland .....	702,626	658,033	823,714	1,009,597	793,656	78.6
Finland .....	b/	4,818	3,315	2,790	4,079	146.2
Latvia .....	b/	1,160	1,797	3,888	7,551	194.2
Russia .....	1,557,114	1,473,454	1,413,000	907,000	1,950,000	215.0
Turkey .....	b/	b/	4,079	6,046	10,700	177.0
Total Europe .....	8,155,838	8,602,602	9,098,038	8,872,247	10,888,445	122.7
<b>ASIA</b>						
Japan:						
Hokkaido .....	c/	22,736	22,724	28,064	30,000	106.9
Chosen .....	d/	648	709	733	1,000	136.4
Total Asia .....	--	23,384	23,433	28,797	31,000	107.7
Australia .....	1,030	2,634	2,400	2,361	2,200	95.2
World total e/	8,823,650	9,838,273	10,301,606	10,036,837	12,243,044	122.0
<b>CANE SUGAR</b>						
United States (La).....	302,150	70,792	132,053	199,609	207,850	104.1
Porto Rico .....	361,974	748,677	586,761	866,110	779,047	89.9
Cuba .....	2,287,052	4,526,879	5,775,179	5,231,490	3,496,640	66.8
Dominican Republic ....	104,664	405,885	396,575	403,638	370,320	91.7

Continued

SUGAR (raw): Production, average 1909-10 to 1913-14, annual 1927-28 to 1930-31 - Continued

Countries reported in 1930-31	Average 1909-10 to 1913-14 <u>a</u>	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31 Prelim.	Per cent 1930-31 is of 1929-30
CANE SUGAR, CONT'D	Sh. tons	Sh. tons	Sh. tons	Sh. tons	Sh. tons	Per cent
Argentina .....	193,853	456,933	412,947	375,310	420,596	112.1
India <u>f</u> / .....	3,649,480	3,603,000	3,035,000	3,098,000	3,559,000	114.9
Java <u>g</u> / .....	1,512,569	2,638,547	3,237,869	3,197,927	3,236,767	101.2
Portuguese E. Africa	26,460	87,083	105,645	104,718	81,570	77.9
Union of So. Africa	88,165	247,273	295,934	298,635	385,000	128.9
Australia .....	216,331	570,185	602,083	602,661	596,576	99.0
Total above countries .....	7,742,698	13,355,254	14,580,046	14,378,098	15,133,366	91.5
Est. world totale	10,539,000	18,670,000	20,895,000	20,231,000		
Total above 37 coun. beet & cane sugar .....	13,566,348	23,193,527	24,881,652	24,414,935	25,376,410	103.9
Est. world totale beet & cane sugar	19,367,000	28,508,000	30,677,000	30,263,000	---	---

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture. Figures are for the crop years 1909-10 to 1930-31 for the countries in which the sugar harvesting season begins in the fall and is completed during the following calendar year, except in certain cane sugar producing countries where the season begins in May or June and is completed in the same calendar year. Production in these countries is for the calendar years 1909 to 1930.

a/ Averages are for a five year period wherever available, otherwise for any year of years within this period. Figures for Europe are estimates of production in territory within present boundaries. b/ No sugar produced. c/ Included with cane sugar production in Japan. d/ Too small to report. e/ Exclusive of production in minor producing countries for which no data are available. f/ The figures quoted for India are for the production of gur, a low grade of sugar polarizing between 50° and 60°. This sugar is mostly consumed by the natives. g/ All grades of sugar reduced to terms of head sugar, a grade of sugar which contains at least 96.5 per cent sucrose.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-February 28, 1929-30 &amp; 1930-31

PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-February 28, 1930 and 1931

Commodity	July 1 - Feb. 28		Week ending			
	1929-30	1930-31	Feb. 7	Feb. 14	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
GRAINS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Wheat <u>a/</u> .....	72,936	53,756	63	4	19	1
Wheat flour <u>b/</u> .....	41,224	39,546	479	573	489	841
Rye .....	2,422	101	--	--	--	--
Corn .....	5,657	1,496	18	36	11	17
Oats .....	4,215	796	--	2	5	2
Barley <u>a/</u> .....	18,907	7,558	393	193	191	262
	Jan. 1- Feb. 28					
	1930	1931				
PORK:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Hams & shoulders, incl.						
Wiltshire sides .....	13,395	9,680	663	597	576	549
Bacon, incl. Cumberland						
sides .....	26,132	12,068	2,535	1,804	923	1,363
Lard .....	139,972	131,992	15,175	17,885	13,138	16,912
Pickled pork .....	4,038	2,263	242	236	96	51

Compiled from official records - Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat --- bushels, flour 97,300 barrels, from San Francisco barley 262,000 bushels, rice 156,000 pounds. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Total shipments or exports		Shipments, weeks ending			Total shipments or exports from July 1 to & incl. Feb. 28	
	1928-29	1929-30	Feb. 14	Feb. 21	Feb. 28	1929-30	1930-31
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
North America <u>a/</u> .....	499,942	301,342	5,694	5,325	4,106	200,213	245,783
Canada, 4 markets <u>b/</u> .....	458,649	193,380	2,193	1,109	1,115	131,861	195,118
United States .....	163,637	153,316	577	508	842	115,803	96,302
Argentina .....	227,059	161,255	4,392	4,293	4,238	121,987	50,167
Australia .....	107,785	61,892	4,000	4,603	4,784	36,577	74,496
Russia .....	8	5,672	2,032	1,896	480	2,179	79,396
Danube & Bulgaria <u>c/</u> .....	33,975	57,892	160	0	136	15,552	11,256
British India .....	d/5,687	4,957	0	24	0	3,603	5,728
Total <u>e/</u> .....	874,456	593,020	17,278	16,143	13,744	380,111	466,826
Total European ship. <u>f/</u> .....	705,396	490,483	13,512	--	--	311,256	385,634
Total ex-European shipments <u>f/</u> .....	220,664	141,904	3,992	--	---	93,732	95,392

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Bradstreet's, weeks ending Thursday, including flour converted at 4.5 bushels per barrel. b/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. c/ Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria, Black Sea shipments only. d/ Net imports for year 1928-29 were 21,861,000 bushels, 1929-30 figures not yet available. e/ Total of trade figures include North America as reported by Bradstreet's. f/ Total as reported by Broomhall's Corn Trade News.

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## Foreign Crops and Markets

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BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, to cents per pound  
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item	Mar. 6, 1930	Feb. 26, 1931	Feb. 5, 1931
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, '92 score .....	34.75	29.00	
Copenhagen, official quotation ..	33.43	28.45	
Berlin, 1a quality .....	32.85	30.69	30.69
London a/			
Danish .....	35.84	31.06	
Dutch, unsalted .....	35.84	31.50	
New Zealand .....	30.41	28.00	
New Zealand, unsalted .....	33.02	27.00	
Australian .....	29.22	26.18	
Australian, unsalted .....	30.41	26.94	
Argentine, unsalted .....	29.33	27.16	

Quotations converted at par exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS  
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended		
		Mar. 5, 1930	Feb. 25, 1931	Mar. 4, 1931
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets	Number	68,869	70,768	75,948
Prices of hogs, Berlin .....	\$ per 100 lbs.	16.42	10.59	10.53
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg	"	14.24	10.29	10.58
UNITED KINGDOM:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	16,223	14,129	13,605
Prices at Liverpool:				
Prime steam western lard <u>a/</u>	\$ per 100 lbs.	14.01	12.78	10.32
American short cut green hams	"	21.07	16.73	16.08
American green bellies .....	"	18.47	13.25	12.82
Danish Wiltshire sides .....	"	25.42	13.69	13.25
Canadian green sides .....	"	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>

a/ Friday quotation. b/ No quotation.

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